The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor. BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1864. Vol. 37: No.37.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$2.00 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.25 if not paid within three months, $2.50 if not paid within the year

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less	$1 25
One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

	3 Months,	6 Months,	1 Year.
One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head.

One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

ALEX. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BEDFORD, PA.,
April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

JOHN LUTZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, bounties, back pay, pensions, &c., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.
Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana Street, Bedford Pa.
August 19th, 1864.—tf.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,
Bedford, Pa.,
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.
G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,
Bedford, Pa.
Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, Resident Dentist of Woodbury,

WILL spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted.
Aug. 5,1864.-tf.

C. N. HICKOK
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,
BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Reflus.
April 1, 1864—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pa.,
(Formerly the Globe Hotel.)

THE public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage.
A splendid **Livery Stable** attached. [apr.'64

Select Poetry.

TWO WAYS OF LOOKING AT IT.

BY ASTLEY S. BALDWIN.

I.

DISENCHANTED.

Ah! you may blush, Lady Anne,
Cast your eyelids bashfully down!
Do you think it matters to me any more
Whether you smile or frown?

Knowing that which I know,
Can you wonder if I doubt
The inference to be drawn from a smile,
That is next of a kin to a pout?

Pshaw! Am I yet a boy,
To be caught by a pretty face?
To see the "threads of gold" in a flaxen curl,
Take a "Missy" girl for a Grace?

I am disenchanted now;
You may drop the mask if you will;
Or, stay—there are *other* fools in the world
To be caught, if you wear it still!

Men were made for sport,
Else what use to be fair?
'Tis only flats who can fall in love;
Take care, my lady, take care!

Your heart may be at home,
When "the right man knocks at the gate;
You may get paid back in your specious coin—
'Tis one of the tricks of Fate.

That a girl who can "think it *fun*"
With a score to play loose and fast
Sets the net too often in sight of the bird,
And gets trapped herself at last!

II.

FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES.

You call me "a heartless jilt"—
"A pitiless, vain coquette!"
But there is another and truer way
Of looking at it yet!

Say that I trifled a while!
Do you, in your vain conceit,
Think every girl who jests with a man
Is to throw herself at his feet?

Well we were both in fault—
I, that I drew you on,
For the foolish whim of an idle hour,
To mock, and to smile upon;

You, that your folly mistook
A "will-o'-the wisp" for a star;
See, if a woman but lifts her eyes,
How vain all these young men are!

What! would you have me say
The little words "I love?"
Would you have me utter a Yea for Nay,
Then throw you off like a glove?

Better to break at once
The chain that your folly made,
Than to linger on, in sight of the sun—
Then find yourself in the shade.

Let us part with our foolish dream,
Since we lovers cannot be;
Go your way as a true man should,
And never look back on me!

THE SMALL BECOMING GREAT.

A traveler through a dusty road
Strewed acorns on the lea,
And one took root and sprouted up,
And grew into a tree:
Love sought its shades at evening time,
To breathe its earlier vows,
And age was pleased, in heats of noon,
To bask beneath its boughs;
The doormouse loved its dangling twigs,
The birds sweet music bore;
It stood a glory in its place,
A blessing evermore.

A little spring had lost its way
Among the grass and fern
A passing stranger scooped a well,
Where weary men might turn.
He walled it in, and hung with care
A ladle at the brink—
He thought not of the deed he did,
But judged that toil might drink.
He passed again—and lo! the well,
By summers never dried,
Had cooled ten thousand parching tongues,
And saved a life beside!

A dreamer dropped a random thought;
'Twas old, and yet 'twas new—
A simple fancy of the brain,
But strong in being true.
It shone upon a genial mind,
And lo! its light became
A lamp of life, a beacon ray,
A monitory flame.
The thought was small—its issues great.
A watch-fire on the hill,
It sheds its radiance far adown,
And cheers the valley still.

A nameless man amid a crowd
That thronged the daily mart,
Let fall the word of hope and love,
Unstudied from the heart.
A whisper on the tumult thrown—
A transitory breath—
It raised a brother from the dust,
It saved a soul from death.
O germ! O fount! O word of love!
O thought at random cast!
Ye were but little at the first,
But mighty at the last!

[From the New York Independent, September 1.]

A TALK WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY REV. JOHN P. GULLIVER.

At a time when thousands of honest, earnest men are in painful doubt concerning the fitness of our President to resume his office for another term, every incident which can throw light on his character has a peculiar interest for the public.—It has been well said, that we never know a man throughly till we see him at his ease. Certain it is that there are moments when we seem able to see *into* a man and *through* him. I thought I once had such an opportunity with Mr. Lincln.

It was just after his controversy with Douglass, and some moths before the meeting of the Chicago Convention of 1860, that Mr. Lincoln came to Norwich to make a political speech. It was in substance the famous speech delivered in New York, commencing with the noble words, "There is but one political question before the people of this country, which is this, *Is slavery right, or is it wrong?*" and ending with the yet nobler words, "Gentlemen, it has been said of the world's history, hitherto, that 'might makes right;' it is for us and for our times to reverse the maxim, and to show that *right makes might!*"

The next morning I met him at the railroad station, where he was conversing with our mayor, every few minutes looking up the track, and inquiring, half impatiently and half quizzically, "Where's that wagon of yours? Why don't the wagon come along?" On being introduced to him, he fixed his eye upon me, and said "I have seen you before, sir?" "I think not," I replied; "you must mistake me for some other person?" "No I don't; I saw you at the Town Hall, last evening." "Is it possible Mr. Lincoln, that you could observe individuals so closely in such a crowd?" "Oh, yes!" he replied, laughing, "That is my way. I don't forget faces. Were you not there?" "I was sir, sir; and I was well paid for going," adding somewhat in the vein of pleasantry he had started "I consider it one of the most extraordinary speeches I ever heard."

As we entered the cars, he beckoned me to take a seat with him, and said, in a most agreeably frank way, "Were you sincere in what you said about my speech just now?" "I meant every word of it, Mr. Lincoln. Why, an old dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, who sat near me, applauded you repeadedly; and, when rallied upon his converson to sound principles, answered, 'I don't believe a word he says, but I can't help clapping him, he is so *pat*.' That I call the triumph of oratory.

"When you convince a man against his will,
Though he is of the same opinion still.'

Indeed, sir, I learned more of the art of public speaking last evening than I could from a whole course of lectures on Rhetoric."

"Ah! that reminds me," said he, "of a most extraordinary circumstance which occurred in New Haven, the other day. They told me that the professor of rhetoric in Yale College—a very learned man, isn't he?"—"Yes, sir, and a fine critic, too." "Well, I suppose so: he ought to be at any rate—they told me that he came to hear me and took notes of my speech, and gave a lecture on it to his class the next day; and, not satisfied with that, he followed me up to Meriden the next evening, and heard me again for the same purpose. Now, if this is so, it is to my mind very extraordinary. I have been sufficiently astonished at my success in the West. It has been most unexpected. But I had no thought of any marked success in the East, and least of all that I should draw out such commendations from literary and learned men. Now," he continued, "I should like very much to know what it was in my speech which you thought so remarkable, and what you suppose interested my friend, the professor, so much."

"The clearness of the statements, Mr. Lincoln; the unanswerable style of your reasoning, and especially your illustrations, which were romance and pathos and fun and logic all welded together. That story about the snakes, for example, which set the hands and feet of you Democratic hearers in such vigorous motion, was at once queer and comical and tragic and argumentative. It broke through all the barriers of a man's previous opinions and prejudices, at a crash, and blew up the very citadel of his false theories, before he could know what had hurt him."

"Can you remember any other Illustrations." said he, "of this peculiarity of my style?" I gave him others of the same sort, occupying some half hour in the critique, when he said; "I am much obliged to you for this. I have been wishing for a long time to find some one who would make this analysis for me. It throws light on a subject which has been dark to me. I can understand very readily, how such a power as you have ascribed to me will account for the effect which seems to be produced by my speeches. I hope you have not been too flattering in your estimate. Certainly, I have had a wonderful success, for a man of my limited education."

"That suggests, Mr. Lincoln, an inquiry which has several times been upon my lips, during this conversation. I want very much to know how you got this unusual power of 'putting things.'—It must have been a matter of education. No man has it by nature alone. What has your education been?"

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct—I never went to school more than six months in my life. But, as you say, this must be a product of culture in some form, I have been putting the question you ask me, to myself, while you have been talking. I can say this, that, among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry at anything else in my life. But that always disturbed my temper, and has ever since. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, and trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their, to me, dark sayings. I could not sleep, though I often tried to, when I got on such a hunt after an idea, until I had caught it; and when I thought I had got it, I was not satisfied until I had repeated it over and over, until I had put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. This was a kind of passion with me, and has stuck by me, for I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought till I have bounded it north and bounded it south and bounded it east and bounded it west. Perhaps that accounts for the characteristic you observe in my speeches, though I never put the two things together before."

"Mr. Lincoln, I thank you for this. It is the most splendid educational fact I ever happened upon. This is *genius*, with all its impulsive, in spiring, dominating power over the mind of its possessor, developed by education into *talent*, with its uniformity, its permanence, and its disciplined strenth, always ready, always available, never capricious—the highest possession of the human intellect. But let me ask, did you not have a law education? How did you prepare for your profession?

"Oh, yes! I 'read law,' as the phrase is; that is, I became a lawyer's clerk in Springfield, and copied tedious documents, and picked up what I could of law in the intervals of other work. But your question reminds me of a bit of education I had, which I am bound in honesty to mention.—In the course of my law-reading I constantly came upon the word *demonstrate*. I thought at first, that I understood its meaning, but soon became satisfied that I did not. I said to myself, 'What do I do when I *demonstrate* more than when I *reason* or *prose*? How does *demonstration* differ from any other proof?' I consulted Webster's Dictionary. That told of 'certain proof,' 'proof beyond the possibility of doubt;' but I could form no idea what sort of proof that was. I thought a great many things were proved beyond a possibility of doubt, without reco e to any extraordinary process of reasoning as I understood 'demonstration' to be. I consulted all the dictionaries and books of reference I could find, but with no better results. You might as well have defined *blue* to a blind man. At last I said, 'Lincoln, you can never make a lawyer if you do not understand what *demonstrate* means;' and I left my situation in Springfield, went home to my father's house and staid there till I could give any proposition in the six books of Euclid at sight. I then found out what 'demonstrate' means, and went back to my law studies."

I could not refrain from saying, in my admiration at such a development of character and genius combined, "Mr. Lincoln, your success is no longer a marvel. It is the legitimate result of adiquate causes. You deserve it all, and a great deal more. If you will permit me, I would like to use this fact publicly. It will be most valuable in inciting our young men to that patient classical and mathematical culture which most minds absolutely require. No man can talk well unless he is able first of all to define to himself what he is talking about. Euclid, well studied, would free the world of half its calamities by banishing half the nonsense which now exudes and curses it. I have often thought that Euclid would be one of the best books to put on the catalogue of the Tract Society, if they could only get the people to read it. It would be a means of grace."

"I think so," said he laughing: "I vote for Euclid."

Just then a gentleman entered the car who was well known as a very ardent friend of Douglas.—Being a little curious to see how Mr. Lincoln would meet him, introduced him after this fashion: "Mr. Lincoln, allow me to introduce Mr. L——, a very particular friend of your particular friend Mr. Douglas." He at once took his hand in a most cordial manner, saying, "I have no doubt you think you are right, sir." This hearty tribute to the honesty of a political opponent, with the manner of doing it, struck me as a beautiful exibition of a large-hearted charity, of which we see far too little in this debating, fermenting world.

As we neared the end of our journey, Mr. Lincoln turned to me very pleasantly, and said, "I want to thank you for this conversation. I have enjoyed it very much." I replied, referring to some stalwart denunciations he had just been uttering of the demoralizing influences of Washington upon Northern politicians in respect to the slavery question, "Mr. Lincoln may I say one thing to you before we separate?" "Certainly, anything you please." "You have just spoken of the tendency of political life in Washington to debase the moral convictions of our representatives there by the mixture of considerations of mere political expiency. You have become, by the controversy with Mr. Douglas, one of our leaders in this great struggle with slavery, which is undoubtedly the struggle of the nation and the age.—What I would like to say is this, and I say it with a full heart. *Be true to your principles and we will be true to you, and God will be true to us all!*" His homely face lighted up instantly with a beaming expression, and, taking my hand warmly in both of his, said, "I say *Amen* to that—AMEN to that!"

There is a deep excavation in the rock shown to visitors among the White Mountains, into which one of the purest of the mountains streams pours itself known as "The Pool." As you stand by its side at an ordinary time, you look down upon a mass of impenetrable green, lying like a rich emerald in a setting of granite, upon the bosom of the mountain. But occasionally the noon-day sun darts through it a vertical ray, which penetrates to its very bottom, and shows every configuration of the varied interior. I felt at that moment that a ray had darted down to the bottom of Abraham Lincoln's heart, and that I could see the whole. It seemed to me as beautiful as that emerald pool, and as pure. I have never forgot that glimpse. When that strange revocation as of the most rational and reasonable proclamation Fremont—"The slaves of rebels shall be set free"—I remembered that hearty "*Amen*," and stilled my rising apprehensions.

I remember it in those dark days when McClellan, Nurse, was fiddling on James river, and Pope was being routed before Washington, and the report came that a prominent cabinet-minister had stated that he had succeeded in preventing this of the Emancipation Proclamation, I said, Abraham Lincoln will prove true yet." *And has.* God bless him! *He has.*—Slow, if you please, but *true*. Unimpassioned, if you please, but *true*. Jocose, trifling, if you please, but *true*. Reluctant to part with unworthy, official ones, but *true* himself—*true as steel!* I could wish less a man of facts, and more a man of ideas. I could wish him more stern and more vigorous. Every man has his faults. But still, I say *Amen to Abraham Lincoln!* My countrymen can do better, and all of us, than to say *Amen to Abraham Lincoln*, till the Lakes shall echo to the Gulf, and the eastern to the western sea!

NORWICH, CON.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Tuesday Aug. 30.]

LLELLAN NOMINATED.

Although the remonial of nomination has not yet been sumed, the proceedings at Chicago leave no room for doubt that George B. McClellan will to-day be formally presented to the people as the "Democratic candidate for President of the United States—a the candidate of that "Democracy" which consists in the denial of the fundamental position of our fathers' immortal Declaration of Independence—of that "Democracy" which means that the weak, ignorant and simple are, by reason of their weakness, the rightful assets as well as prey of the cunning and the strong—of that "Democracy" whereof Jefferson Davis has ever been, and in principle still is, a chief apostle whereof Bishop Hopkins fitly officiates as logical and moral expositor.

In a word, this nomination is gratifying. Hostility to War for the Union, as at once unwarranted needless, is the cardinal impulse of a decided majority of those who are expected to vote this ticket. Democratic ticket. That the Union has a right to "coerce a State," however much the may endeavor to coerce the Union, has been the first article of their creed ever since it became evident that such coercion of States might be the downfall of Human Slavery. Yet has their chosen standard-bearer fully on record as a volunteer agent in that coercion which denounce as unconstitutional, and which had to be condemned by those famous Kentucky Virginia Resolves of 1798—'9, which affect to hold in at least equal reverence with Ten Commandments. And McClellan has not only been a volunteer agent of "Federal coercion" he is distinctly on record as recommending conscription in aid of its prosecution, having ordered the arrest of the Maryland Legislature to preclude their attempting or trying to take their State out of the Union. The honest and honest believer in "State Sovereignty" the support of McClellan for President is a bitter dose, only to be swallowed under irresistable compulsion.

It will be said, however; for, though McClellan has not evinced a consistent and logical adhesion to the Democratic dogma of "State Rights," he has never faltered in his devotion to the Slave Power; and that is the real touchstone of Democratic orthodoxy. True, he volunteered for the War; but he did so to save Slavery from the effects of its own suicidal madness, not to punish it for its treason. True, he commanded for a time the Union Grand Army; but no Rebel slaveholder ever justly complained that his chattel was invited by this General to exchange the service of treason for that of his country; and no outnumbered Rebel force ever justly complained that its retreat was hurried or seriously annoyed by McClellan or any one under his command. True, he made war on the Rebels; but he made it so gently, so considerately, so languidly, that they habitually praised his generalship while it lasted, and regretted it when it was no more. There were thousands of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers then among us, every one of whom was loud in his praises; and ninety-nine hundredths of whom will vote—wherever they can vote at all—to make him President. He will get a good many votes in this city and vicinity; but most of them will be cast by men who chuckled over all his defeats, and would now much rather vote directly for Lee or even Jeff. Davis than for him. They will vote for McClellan, because that is the nearest practical approach to voting that the Rebellion is right and that the opposition to it ought to be put down; but they would much rather go straight to their mark. Hypocracy, says the apothegm, is the homage that Vice pays to Virtue; and the fact that the anti-War party is obliged to nominate for President a candidate who has a War varnish upon him, hoping thereby to catch a portion of the Soldiers' vote, is a forcible tribute to the loyalty and pattioric intuitions of the American People. He is not Union General enough to hurt him with the Rebels, who will help him all they can in the canvass, even though it be necessary for that purpose to make a show of denouncing and decrying him; but he is general enough to catch a number of votes from soldiers who served under him and liked his easy campaigning and courtier-like ways, and who would abhor the idea of voting for Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. The more intense and more pronounced Copperheads can fall back to him, while the rearguard could not be pricked on to the position of T. H. Seymour or Alexander Long: so the nomination is, in the obvious sense, a wise one, and will poll the full party vote. And it will, after a little private whispering and nodding, be not merely acquiesced in but heartily approved, even by Vallandigham himself; for, the Slave Power has never had a more docile tool. He was selected by it to lead one of the brigades of the army of fillibusters whereof Gen. Quitman was on the point of invading Cuba expecting to revolutionize it in the interest of American Slavery, and he accepted the position—He was the first of our Generals to issue a manifesto threatening to crush any insurrection of slaves against their Rebel masters. The Rebel journals have charged, and we have seen no denial on his part, that he offered his sword to the Confederacy before he did to the Union. He never even *pretended* to do anything against the Rebels after the President issued his premonitory Proclamation of Freedom, though his army was twice as strong as theirs which confronted it and which had just been driven out of Maryland, and though he had a shorter and easier road to their base than they had. We have heard that he claimed credit for this in a Grand Convention of one of the Copperhead secret orders. In short, he is as devoted to the propping up and perpetuation of the tottering fabric of Human Bondage as Jeff. Davis himself, and a "Peace" Copperhead who affects hesitation or coyness as to his support, ought forthwith to be kicked out of the party and ordered to stay out.

Yet there is one aspect of his nomination which is saddening. Believeing that the Democratic party has a very considerable chance of success this fall, in case the Rebel friends shall have good luck henceforth to the election, we could wish that they had presented a strong, positive, original, capable man as their candidate for the highest position on this continent, if not on the globe. All reflecting men must realize that our high trusts, and especially this one, have not been so able filled of late as they were in the early days of the Republic. Washington—John Adams—Thomas Jefferson—James Madison: compare these with Polk—Fillmore—Pierce—Buchanan—the falling off is deplorably manifest, though Mr. Buchanan is a politician of respectable, and Mr. Filmore one of more than average abilities. Now we do not regard Mr. Lincoln as a great man; yet no candid observer who knows both will pretend that Gen. McClellan is his equal in ability, though Lincoln had scarcely any schooling in his youth, while McClellan received a liberal education at the public expense. Timid, hesitating, negative, he is a plaything in the hands of some of the worst and most dangerous men in the Republic, who hope to achieve power through his assumed popularity with the ignorant and thoughtless and then to lay the country at the feet of Jeff. Davis, begging him to indicate the constitutional and other changes that will reconcile him to the task of governing the whole Union instead of a part of it, and thus to place the heel of Slave Power on the neck of prostrate Freedom and the inalienable Rights of Man.

They must be baffled and beaten, or the New World is surrendered to the odious spirit of Caste—to the iron rule of those who believe hard hands a badge of servitude, and at once dread and detest the education of the Children of the Poor. Unionists of every State! we adjure you to shake off your apathy and rally for the imperiled liberty and life of the Nation!

THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.—To show how utterly false is the assertion that the Administration is responsible for the war, we quote a brief extract from the "Southern History of the War," by Edward A. Pollard, one of the Editors of the Richmond *Examiner*. Mr. Pollard sums up the doings of the confederates before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, as follows:

"On the incoming of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, on the 4th of March, the rival Government of the South had perfected its organization; the separation had been widened and envenomed by the ambidexterity and perfidy of President Buchanan. The Southern people, however, still hoped for the peaceful accomplishment of their independence, and deplored war between the two sections, as a policy detrimental to the civilized world.' The revolution, in the meantime, had rapidly gathered strength, not only in moral power, but in the means of war and munitions of defense. Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney had been captured by the South Carolina troops; Fort Pulaski, the defense of Savannah, had been taken; the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with twenty thousand stand of arms, had been seized by the Alabama troops; Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, had been taken; Fort Jackson, St. Philip, and Pike, near New Orleans had been captured by the Louisiana troops; the Little Rock arsenal had been seized by the Arkansas troops, though Arkansas had refused to secede; and on the 16th February Gen. Twiggs had transferred the public property in Texas to the State authorities."

BLACKWOOD FOR JULY.

Blackwood's Magazine for July presents the following table of contents: Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General—Part V.; The Education and Training of Naval Officers; Letters from the Principalities; Tony Butler; The Napoleonic Idea in Mexico; The London Art Season; Padre Bandelli Proses to the Duke Ludovico Sforza about Leonardo da Vinci; Leonardo da Vinci Poetises to the Duke in his own Defence; Chronicles of Carlingford: The Perpetual Curate—Part XIII.

LINGUISTS THIRD RATE MEN.

CORNELIUS O'DOWD, in his gossoping discourse upon men and women, tells us that: I never met a linguist that was above a third-rate man; and I go farther, and aver that I never chanced upon a really able man who had talent for languages.

I am well aware that it sounds something little short of a heresy to make this declaration. It is enough to make the blood of Civil Service Commissioners run cold to hear it. It sounds illiberal—and, worse, it seems illogical. Why should any intellectual development imply deficiency? Why should an aquirement argue a defect? I answer, I don't know—any more than I know why sanguineous people are hot-tempered, and leucophlegmatic ones are more brooding in their wrath. If—for I do not ask to be anything higher than empyrical—if I find that parsimonious people have generally thin noses, and that the snub is associated with the spendthrift, I never trouble myself with the demonstration, but I hug the fact, and endeavor to apply it.

In the same spirit, if I hear a man in a saloon change from French to German, and thence diverge into Italian and Spanish, with possibly a brief excursion into something Scandinavian, or Skalv—at home in each and all—I would no more think of associating him in my mind with anything responsible in station or commanding in intellect, than I should think of connecting the servant that announced me with the last brilliant paper in the "Quarterly."

No man with a strongly-marked identity—and no really able man ever existed without such—can subordinate that identity so far as to put on the foreigner; and without this he never can attain that mastery of a foreign language that makes the linguist. To be able to repeat conventionalities—bringing them in at the telling moment, adjusting phrases to emergencies, as a joiner adapts the pieces of wood to his carpentry—may be, and is, a very neat and a very dexterous performance, but it is scarcely the exercise to which a large capacity will address itself. Imitation must be, in one sense or other, the stronghold of the linguist—imitation of expression, of style, of accent, of cadence, of tone. The linguist must not merely master grammar, but he must manage gutturals. The mimicry must go farther; in simulating expression it must affect the sentiment. You are not merely borrowing the clothes, but you are pretending to put on the feelings, the thoughts, the prejudices of the wearer. Now, what man with a strong nature can merge himself so entirely in his fictitious being as not to burst the seams and tear the lining of a garment that only impedes the free action of his limbs, and actually threatens the very extinction of his respiration?

WOMEN BETTER LINGUISTS THAN MEN.

It is not merely by their greater adaptiveness that women are better linguists than men; it is by their more delicate organization, their more subdued identity, and their less obstreperous temperaments, which are consequently less egotistical, less redolent of the one individual self. And what is it that makes the men of mark or note, the cognate signs of human algebra, but these same characteristics; not always good, not always pleasant, not always genial, but always associated with something that declares pre-eminence, and pronounces their owner to be a "representative man?"

A MISTAKEN IDEA.

It is a very common habit, particularly with newspaper writers, to ascribe skill in languages, and occasionally in games, to distinguished people. It was but the other day we were told that Garibaldi spoke ten languages fluently. Now Garibaldi is not really master of two. He speaks French tolerably; and his native language is not Italian, but a patois-Genoese. Cavour was called a linguist with almost as little truth; but people repeat the story, just as they repeat that Napoleon I. was a great chess-player. If his statecraft and his strategy had been on a par with his chess, we should never have heard of Tilsit or Wagram.

Lord Castlebeagh, the Duke of Wellington and George Canning, each of whom administered our foreign policy with no small share of success, were not linguists; and as to Charles Fox, he has left a French sentence on record that will last even as long as his own great name. I do not want to decry the study of language; I simply declare to affirm that linguists—and through all I have said I mean colloquial linguists—are for the most part poor creatures, not otherwise distinguished than by the gift of tongues; and I want to protect against the undue pre-eminence accorded to the possessors of a small accomplishment, and the readiness with which the world, especially the world of society, awards homage to an acquirement in which a boarding-school miss can surpass Lord Brougham. I mean to say a word or two about those who have a skill in games; but as they are of a higher order of intelligence, I'll wait till I have got "fresh wind" ere I treat of them.

WHY VALLANDIGHAM WAS NOT ARRESTED.—The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, made the following statement a few days ago, in a speech at Peru, Indiana:

"When Mr. Vallandigham returned it was very natural that the first place he went to should be a Democratic Convention. He thought Mr. Lincoln would arrest him. Mr. Lincoln knew the fact that at that time there was a secret organization in the Northwest, the details of which he may not have been familiar with; but he knew the intention was to make Vallandigham's arrest a pretext for lighting the torch of civil war all over the Northwest. Anxious to preserve the peace at your own homes, Mr. Lincoln passed over the return of Vallandigham."

The Greencastle *Pilot* and Mercersburg *Journal*, have both expired from the same disease that is now affecting all the papers over the country—the high price of paper.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ,
OF SOMERSET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING.
OF BEDFORD.

LEGISLATURE,
D. B. ARMSTRONG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ABRAHAM H. HULL.

POOR DIRECTOR,
ASA STUCKEY.

AUDITOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL.

A Great Victory.

The great rebel stronghold of the Southwest—the position at which the powerful and ever-victorious army of Gen. SHERMAN has been aiming for four months—has fallen, and *Atlanta* is ours.

This is a victory so great in itself, of such wide scope, such far-reaching result, such indisputable importance, that the country will receive the news of it with unbounded exultation. The rebel military force in the Southwest can now find no point in all their territory of anything like its strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated.

This great news comes to while yet the country is all aglow about the naval triumph of FARRAGUT—while yet we are contemplating GRANT'S vital victory upon the Weldon road. We have had triumphs all around of late—triumphs equal to any ever won by mortal arms or human valor. What an infamy it is that at such an hour croakers should be croaking, and Copperheads nissing and men actually contemplating a disgraceful surrender to this thrice-accursed rebellion.

The Chicago Platform.

If there is any meaning in the Chicago platform, that meaning is disunion; it means national humiliation, submission to an arrogant and defiant enemy, and disgrace to the American flag and name both at home and abroad

What other interpretation can be honestly put upon the second of the Chicago resolutions—the one which contains the pith of all? In it the convention "explicitly decares" that immediate efforts shall be made "for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states" &c.

Now, is more than one construction possible for such words? In the first place, they demand that the nation shall beseech the insurgent leaders for a cessation of hostilities. They allege as the reason for this prostration of the country at the feet of Mr. Jeff. Davis, the distress of the people and the failure of the war. They say to the rebel leaders, in effect: "The nation has tried to put down your effort and failed; it is sick, weary, full of misery, weak, unable to continue the struggle; you are the strongest, oh J. Davis, have pity on us" Is this true; is the country to degrade itself thus by bowing to the rebel leaders? Are the American people ready to sue humbly for a cessation of hostilities an usurped power that never yet asked such a thing of us? It is impossible to believe they have yet fallen so low.

But some of the political Artful Dodgers will tell the people: "We mean Union, nothing less; a cessation of hostilities only gives room for argument, and we are certain that the rebels will at once offer to return to the Union when we cease to fight them"

Those who utter such things know that they are trying to deceive the people; they cannot help but know it. They must know what is notorious to all the word, that the rebel have not once; but a dozen, aye fifty times, refused to open negotiation upon any other basis than the recognition of the Confederacy. The Chicago Convention knew this: the men who framed these resolutions and those who adopted them knew it. Mr. Benjamin informed them and all "the continent," officially, upon this point but a few days ago, when he wrote that Jefferson Davis had told Colonel Jaquess at Richmond

—"that the separation of the States was an accomplished fact; that he had no authority to receive proposals for negotiations except by virtue of his office as President of an itdependent Confederacy, and *on this basis alone must proposals be made to him.*"

The committee who framed the Chicago resolutions were perfectly informed that on this precedent condition alone, of the recognition of the Confederacy, would the rebel leaders consent to negotiate—and in the face of this they demand negotiation! Is it not clear as light that they mean to consent to Davis's condition? that they intend the destruction of the Union? that they have this object, and this alone, in view?

But the Artful Dodgers may still insist that a "cessation of hostilities does not imply consent to rebel terms of peace; that we can stop and talk, and then go on again." But why stop our armies and fleets, when they are now so severely pressing the enemy; why relax the firm grip they have of the monster rebellion! Who is to be benefitted by this "cessation of hostilities?" Is it Sherman? Does Farragut need a truce—or will not rather the rebel general in Mobile be glad of such an opportunity to strengthen his works and increase his force? Will Grant, in Virginia, benefit by an armistice? or will not rather Lee rejoice at that which gives him time to lay in a new tore of supplies and rest his troops?

When a body like the Chicago convention declares its policy, we must suppose that they have soberly considered it; they make themselves responsible for all its consequences; if they demand and insist upon a "cessation of hostilities," it is because, in their opinion, the nation ought to agree to the terms upon which the public enemy has declared his readiness to consent to such a temporary stoppage of active war. Now, what are these terms, to which, in the opinion of the Chicago convention, the nation ought to consent? The Richmond Examiner, an official organ of the rebel leaders, tells what they are: "If the North desires to have negotiations for re-union entered upon at all," says this official organ of Davis, "let all troops and blockading fleets be withdrawn, and the right of secession formally acknowledged, and then negotiations would be at least possible. If they invite us to negotiate on any other footing, our only rational answer would be another blow at the heart of Pennsylvania." These are the terms upon which the rebel leaders will consent to a cessation of hostilities; these terms, the Chicago convention "explicitly" insists, the country ought to accept. Does any one believe that men who urge such shameful proposals upon a nation hitherto counted among the proudest, are to be trusted by the people? Do they comprehend, are they move by the spirit of the American people?

Only One More Effort Needed

General Grant asks for one hundred thousand men—give him these and he will finish the war at once. Thank God, Peace is in sight at last; and a peace honorable to the nation, enduring; a peace which will prove our free government the strongest in the world, which will give the lie to all the boasts of English aristocrats, which will make vain the prophecies of the London *Times* and its admirers, which will disappoint the hopes of all who hate liberty or despise free workingmen.

Such a peace lies within our grasp. We have only to stretch out a hundred thousand of our many million hands to seize it. General Sherman has Atlanta, and now needs speedy reinforcements to enable him to follow up his glorious victory.—General Grant holds Richmond as last year he held Vicksburg, with the same stubborn tenacity, which will not be shaken off; but he, too, needs help, to enable him safely to venture upon the great blow. The following private letter, from a general in the army near Petersburg, is the call of a soldier who knows what is needed, and it appeals more forcibly than any words of ours could to the ation for help:

"ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 28, 1864.

"You have heard of the seizure of the Weldon Railroad—a splendid movement of General Grant. My brigade (what is left of it) is holding an advance position on that road. If General Grant had fifty thousand more men we could to-day cut the Danville Road, and isolating thus Petersburg, greatly distress Richmond immediately, and in a short time reduce it also. If you can get anything done to inspire a feeling of manhood and energy in New York and the seaboard states, do so. Let them send only their men *at once*, instead of hunting all over the southern states for negroes to fill their quota sometime in the future. For God's sake, spur them up! Our men fight beyond praise; but they fight an enemy who is equally brave and desperate, and while we gain ground we loose men like the falling of ripe autumn leaves.

"The ranks must be filled up if the country expects success, and if the country will *once more* fill the ranks, the Army of the Potomac will give it victory—and that *decisive*. Wake up the people you meet to act at once. By and by this army will be gone from the face of the earth if not filled up; and this glorious nucleus is worth five times its number of green ones. Fill us up now, and each new man will imbibe the spirit of the veterans."

The final and decisive victory is within our reach; we can finish the war, and set free the southern people from the despotism of Davis and his crew before Thanksgiving Day, if the country will only do its duty. And we can do this with no more loss than we shall suffer at any rate in maintaining the positions which our armies now hold. Immediate reinforcements will save life and bloodshed; and will give us, for all our losses, the reward of decisive and final victory over al the enemies of the Union.

General Grant asks the nation for a hundred thousand men to finish the war. Will the nation refuse him? or will it strike hands with the General, and say: There are the men, do the work at once?

The Peace Party Rejoices.

The *Daily News*, Mr. Ben Wood's newspaper, which has never pretended to support the war for the Union, is in ecstacies over the Chicago platform. It care nothing for the candidate. Anybody who is willing to stand on that platform will do for the *News*, and for its rebel friends. It will support General McClellan, but grows enthusiastic over Mr. Pendleton's nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

"George H. Pendleton is," it says this morning, "in the words of the *Tribune*, 'an anti-war copperhead of the intensest shade, and his votes in Congress have rarely differed from those of Vallandigham and Ben. Harris. Precisely so; and, as such, stands upon the democratic ticket a worthy representative of that glorious phalanx which stood up in the Congress of the United States to denounce, in the face of raving madness, a war which has devastated the country, burdened our productive interest with a crushing debt, and murdered, aye, murdered at the bidding of a fanatical abolition, hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers.

"George H. Pendleton, it is true, protested against the destructive passions of fanaticism, standing in his place in Congress besides Vallandigham and Harris. The editor of the *Daily News*, who looks forward with a deepening pride to the memory of so glorious a fellowship, can bear witness that that same George H. Pendleton has dared to vote with the fearless and few who did not shrink from breasting the waves of fanaticism when the abolition Things threatened to silence opposition by violent death. The leader now of that phalanx of patriotism, he has always proved himself worthy of his following, and we hail his name upon our ticket regardless of the consideration of the triumph it presents to our long and patient labor in a good cause, as one full of heart-swelling hope to our afflicted country."

The *News* congratulates the *World* upon its ability to swallow the Chicago platform: "We are glad," it says, "to see the *World* is willing to forego its own prejudices and to support the peace platform."

The *News* was naturally somewhat disappointed that its favorite, Thomas H. Seymour, did not receive the nomination. It asserts, however, that he was not a candidate. The peace men were satisfied to make the platform, it seems:

"His own state, with a thorough peace delegation, composed of personal friends, *after the adoption of a peace platform*, withdrew him from the contest and gave the vote of the state for McClellan."

No doubt Thomas H. Seymour and the other peace men know that, according to the resolution passed at Syracuse, their reward is certain, if they can carry the election. Indeed, our correspondent at Chicago writes that in certain private deliberations held before the nomination was made, the peace men demanded, as a condition to the nomination of McClellan, an agreement that Seymour should be Secretary of State, Vallandigham Secretary of War, and that Voorhees, Cox, and others should be "remembered."—*N. Y. Post.*

THANKSGIVING FOR VICTORIES.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation requesting thanksgiving in the churches next Sunday, for the capture of the forts in Mobile bay and the successes of General Sherman. The President has also issued orders tendering the national thanks to Admiral Farragut, General Canby and their forces, and to General Sherman and his army, for the recent victories, and directing national salutes to be fired from the navy yard and arsenals.

GIVES IT UP.—The New York *Herald* gives it up already. It says: "As against the forlorn Democracy, Abraham Lincoln has the majority party at his back, and the balance of power in his hands. His re-election, therefore, which might have been defeated by a new Union party organization of all the opposition elements, cannot be defeated by the demoralized Democracy, under their shoot-per-shent and Regency managers at chicago. In this view McClellan will act wisely in declining a nomination which, if made and accepted, can only end in his defeat."

THE sum and substance of the Chicago Democratic Platform are just this: *Uncle Sam is dead and Jeff. Davis is appointed to administer on the estate.* The children object, and demand a rehearing of the case. They don't believe in the reported decease.—*Tribune.*

The True Terms of Peace.

There is so much said in these days, on both sides of the military line, concerning terms of peace, that lookers-on have a right to suspect an earnest desire for peace to exist everywhere in the United States, both in the southern and in the northern, in the eastern as well in the western States. No doubt this is true; the *people* of the United States everywhere wish for peace. They would have it quickly, if it were not that the men who in 1860--1 suddenly usurped political and military power over a great part of the southern States firmly decline every proposition which has been made to them, and demand, what no considerable party in the country will grant them, the destruction of the Union. Unless they can destroy the integrity of the nation, they disdain the very intimation of peace. We chance to know, from the best authority, that Mr. Jefferson Davis but a few weeks ago absolutely and finally refused to listen to any proposal of peace except on the ground of southern independence; "and when I say southern independence," he remarked, "I mean to include in our Confederacy, Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas and Missouri—nothing less."

That is Mr. Davis' notion of peace—a notion in which, we are sorry to say, he has more than one co-adjutor here at the North. Most of the peace-men proper hold the same notion, if they dared to avow it. But there are others, than Heaven, whose opinions in regard to the right terms of peace do not chime in with those of Wood and Vallandigham. The Army, for instance, has quite other convictions. These are well expressed in a few simple verses by "Private Miles O'Reilly," which we reprint in another column. Their whole view, indeed, is admirably condensed in the cry, "Down with the rebel rag, and up with the flag of the Union." "Do what you please with the negroes; put them in the army if you want, free them if you like—we care little or nothing about that—what we want is to 'wipe out that flag which has no place on this continent.' There are several hundred thousand such brave citizens face to face with the enemy, who mean "to fight it out, come what may." The party, it must be admitted, has great influence not only by its votes, but by the letters which its members are constantly writing home to urge love devotion to the cause.

As for the people at home—that large part of them which is not party-ridden, but thinks and works, and will vote steadily for the good of the country, for its honor and its permanent safety—their terms of peace are, perhaps, most felicitously expressed by a phrase attributed to President Lincoln: "The country will ask everything for security—nothing for revenge." This is the sentiment of the great mass of people at home who love American institutions and hope to preserve them for their children. It is a watchword with which any party may appeal to the nation, for it includes everything that an honorable, proud and liberty-loving nation could desire for itself, while it excludes everything that it ought to avoid.—"Everything for security, and nothing for revenge." This is a far more honorable watchword, even, and far more conciliatory, than that which expressed our just claims during the Mexican war, when we demanded "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Now we ask only security against the recurrence of such a war, against the intrigues and wicked ambition of the class in the South which forced this war upon the nation. Could any people ask less? Will the American people accept less? Does any one believe they will, with their eyes open, grant terms which will not ensure their perfect security for the future?—Or, on the other hand, does any one suppose them base enough to insist upon mere revenge."

But will Mr. Davis and his compeers, the leaders of the rebellion, accept these terms? Not they. They have refused them already. They will have the Union destroyed. They will have "Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri," not to speak of New Orleans and Louisiana. What then? Their power must be broken; that is the only way to peace; and when these southern masters are swept away, when they no longer hold the people in bondage, then those people, we are sure, will readily respond to the fair and liberal offer which Mr. Lincoln has reduced to so beautiful a formula.—*N. Evening Post.*

The Seven-Thirties--What are they?

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the government, with individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and indorsed by every man in the country. The loan wanted for a great national purpose, to offer which every man, unless he be a traitor at heart, is not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the masses whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which the loan is asked are from $50 upward. Even a man who has fifty dollars can take part in the loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is more desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some time before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and great demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have grown less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States according to the census of 1860, was $16,159,000,000, of which $7,427,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This value, according to the usual rule of assessment, is not more than two-thirds of the actual value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent., or an average of 12 6-10 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war the United States have certainly earned 300 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be set down at 1,500 millions.—Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 300 million richer to-day, than they were when war broke out.

No other investment can be safer convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for $50, or $100, or $1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convenient investment. It is, moreover, readily collectible when due. To each note are affixed "coupons," or *interest tickets*, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of one has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it at the nearest bank or Government agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon may sale will everywhere be equivalent, where to money.

Thus, while this loan presents advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings' Bank; for an institution of this kind must somehow invest deposits profitably in order to pay interest expenses. They will invest largely in this loan the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for expenses of the Bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. on sums over $500. The person who invests freely with Government will receive almost or even 6 per cent. more.—Thus the man who deposits $1000 in a private Savings' Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in a National Savings' Bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient and profitable means of investing the savings which they have reserved for their future or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National loan.

It is convertible into 7-30 per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years the holder of the notes of the 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding this notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th), thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?—*Harper's Magazine.*

The Chicago Copperhead Platform.

Resolved, That in the future, as well as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private wright alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, that the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the states unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, and the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity,

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

Speech of the President to Ohio Soldiers.

On Thursday afternon the 25th ult., the 164th Ohio regiment, Col. J. C. Lee, whose term of service has expired, paid their respects to the President in front of the Executive Mansion, who addressed them as follows:

"Soldiers—You are about to return to your homes and friends, after having, as I learn, performed in the camp a comparatively short term of duty in this great contest. I am greatly obliged to you, and to all who have come forward at the call of their country. I wish it might be more generally and more universally understood what the country is engaged in. We have as all will agree a free government, where every man has a right to be equal with every other man. In this great struggle, this form of government and every form of human rights is endangered if our enemies succeed. There is more involved in this contest than is realized by every one. There is involved in this great struggle, the question whether your children and my children shall enjoy the privileges we have enjoyed. I say this in order to impress upon you if you are not already so impressed, that no small matter shall divert us from our great purpose. There may be some inequalities in the practical application of our system. It is fair that each man shall pay taxes in exact proportion to the value of his property, but if we should wait, before collecting a tax to adjust the taxes upon each man in exact proportion with every other man, we should never collect and tax at all. There may be mistakes made sometimes, things may be done wrong, while the officers of the government do all they can to prevent mistakes. But I beg of you, as citizens of this great republic, not to let your minds be carried off from the great work we have before us. This struggle is too large for you to be diverted from it by any small matter. When you return to your homes rise up to the height of a generation of men worthy of free government and we will carry out the great work we have commenced. I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have done me this afternoon.

Cheers were given for the President and he was saluted by the regiment, after which the march was taken up for the railroad depot.

JUDGE KING.

Last week his Honor Judge King precided during the sessions of our Court. The attendance the first few days was unusually large. There was a lage Criminal list and a considerable number of important civil business dispatched. We have heard many favorable opinions expressed of the new Judge. The business of the Court was dispatched in a quiet easy manner, indicating the well-read lawyer and the accomplished gentleman. During the progress of business he rarely obtruded *himself*— permitting matters while they were proceeding right to shape their own course when he did so, it was with such eminently fit directions, and withal so kind and courteous a manner, that they were received with little of the cavil and wrangle so often seen in courts. He seemed not anxious of making a show of dispatching business, but rather desirous of doing justice with care and deliberation; and yet during this court that passed of so smoothly and pleasantly, he entirely finished the civil list of 23 causes, a large argument and criminal list besides an augmented number of the usual motions petitions &c, and this too by Thursday night. His fairness in his charges, showing the law clearly and not seeking to invade the province of the jury, was much admired. But his integrity which is uninfluenced by aught of sympathy or antipathy, and a remarkable capacity of "keeping his judgment in obeyance," permitting him to see his way clearly when the moment of determination came, was perceptible to all. The people, attorneys and officers of the court, all seemed pleased with the new judge: He has made many friends, and opinions in this his 8rst court.—*Somerset Whig.*

The Shenandoah Valley

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The *Star* says: The following dispatch was received at the War Department last night: The enemy are on the move down the Valley, falling back towards Winchester. Averill attacked and drove Vaughn's rebel cavalry division from some point north of Bunker Hill, to within six miles of Winchester when his advance was stopped by the appearance of a division of rebel infantry. Averill captured twenty wagons, two battle flags, a number of prisoners, and a herd of cattle. Gen. Sheridan moved last night with his whole army in pursuit.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

Capture of Atlanta.

[OFFICIAL BULLETIN.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept 4, '64.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following telegragm from Gen. Grant has just been received:

CITY POINT, Sept. 3, 1864.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:

I have a Richmond paper of to-day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War Department, having no official information, it declines to form an opinion from the rumor. I have no doubt, however, but Sherman has gained a great success there. Before the dispatch of last night was received, announcing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops the fact was known to our pickets. The rebels halloced over to our men that Sherman had whipped Hood—that the latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our troops were in Atlanta. All quite here.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

Our Southern Telegraph Line continues down and this with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville. It may damage the lines so as to hinder the arrival of details from Atlanta for a day or two.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

LATER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New York:

Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 milles south of Atlanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines, mentioned in my dispatch of last night. He says:

As already reported, the army withdrew from about Atlanta, and on the 30th had made a break of the West Point road, and reached a good position, from which to strike the Macon road—the right (Howard) near Jonesboro; the left (Scofield) near Rough and Ready, and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's.

Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and entrenched his troops, the salient within half a mile of the railroad. The enemy attacked him at 3 P. M., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

Finding strong opposition on the road, advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro; and by the same movement I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in and around Jonesboro.

We made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro, on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns and about a thousand prisoners.

In the night the enemy retreated south, and we have followed him to another of his hastily constructed lines near Lovejoy's Station. Hood, at Atlanta, finding me on his road, the only one that could supply him, and between him and a considerable part of his army, blew up his magazine in Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the place. So Atlanta is ours, and fairly won.

Since the 5th of May, we have been in one constant battle or skirmish, and need rest. Our losses will not exceed 1,200, and we have possession of over 300 rebels dead, 250 wounded, and over 1,500 well.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen.

A later dispatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night, (the 3d,) at 9 P. M., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into our lines.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE DRAFT.

Reduction of 200,000--Despatch from Secretary Stanton.

The following despatch from the War Department conveys the information that a reduction of two hundred thousand is made on the President's call for five hundred thousand troops:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
September 2—8 P. M.

"*To Major-Gen. Dix:*

"It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about two hundred thousand, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call for July 10th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men, to take the place of:

"First—The new enlistment in the navy.

"Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

"Third—The hundred-day troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

"One hundred thousand new troops, promptly furnished are all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every state.

"EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War."

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

THE undersigned will offer at public out-cry

On TUESDAY, the 27th of September, next,

the following described Real Estate viz:

His FARM in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Edwin V. Wright, Joseph F. Blackburn, William Border, and others, containing 169 Acres and the usual allowances, about 100 Acres cleared and all under fence, there is about 50 Acres of best quality of Sand Bottom, about 50 Acres of good Meadow land, and nearly all the remainder of Limestone quality. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, and large FRAME BANK BARN, with other out-buildings. There has been about 1800 panel of Fence built within the last two years. This is one of the best Farms in the upper end of the County. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when due attendance will be given and terms of payment accommodating to purchasers by

GEO. BLACKBURN.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

THE subscriber living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, will sell at his residence by public out-cry

On TUESDAY, 13th Day of September, next,

the following valuable Personal Property, to wit:

Four head of Draught Horses, 1 Sucking Colt, 1 Milch Cow, 6 head of Young Cattle, 2 head of Beef Cattle, 125 head of Sheep, 5 head of Stock Hogs, 1 Sow and Pigs,

2 FOUR HORSE WAGONS, 1 SPRING WAGON,

1 Wagon Bed, Bows and Cover, 1 pair of Wood Ladders, 1 pair of Hay Ladders, 1 Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 1 Winnowing Mill, 2 Grain Cradles, 1 sett of Breechbands 1 set of Front Gears, 2 setts of Carriage Harness, Plows, Harrows, 1 Dinner Bell, and many other articles too numerous to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day when terms will be made known and a reasonable credit given by

ZACHARIAH DIEHL.

Aug. 26, 1864,-ts. JOHN ALSIP, Auct'r.

Estrays.

TWO stray heifers of a dark red color, came to the premises of the subscriber, on the 11th of July, in West Providence township, near Juniata crossing.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, ay charges, and take them away.

August 5th, 1864.—3t. JOHN BUCK.

New Advertisements.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.
CHAMBERSBURG, September 3rd, 1864.

I have been directed to make public the following announcement:

CAPTAIN, AND PROVOST MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, Pennsylvania.

TO VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEERS will be accepted and counted on the quotas of the present call, up to the last practical moment before the drafted men are accepted and sent to rendezvous. Townships and Sub-districts which have not filled their quotas, are urged to do so at once.

All time that can possibly be given will be allowed, but the draft will commence as soon after the 5th of September as practicable.

Credits will be given, and Government bounty paid to Volunteers until further orders.

By Order of
CAPT. RICHARD L. DODGE,
A. A. P. M. General.
WILLIAM SCHEFFLER,
Capt. and A. A. A. General.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 31, 1864.—3t

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, by public outcry, on the premises on Saturday, the 8th day of October, A. D., 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M.; the following described Real Estate, late the property of George M. Holsinger, dec'd., situate in St. Clair township, in said county, viz:

NO. 1. The mansion place of said deceased, containing 235 acres, and 64 perches neat measure, of which about 100 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story large frame dwelling house a large bank barn, a spring house, and wash house, with tenant house above them; a smoke house, a dry house, blacksmith's shop, and other out buildings. There are two orchards on this property, and a never failing spring of soft water.

NO. 2. A tract of land adjoining the above, containing 79 acres and 36 perches neat measure, of which about 40 acres are cleared and under fence, and having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house with stone kitchen attached, a log barn, a spring house and other out buildings. There are upon the property an orchard, and a never failing spring of soft water.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser, a lien upon the land, during the lifetime of the widow of said dec'd.; the interest thereof to be paid to her annually, and the principal at her death to the heirs. One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining third in two equal annual payments without interest, secured by payment bonds.

THOMAS S. HOLSINGER,
September 9, 1864.—ts. Trustee.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON,

BLOODY RUN, Pennsylvania,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving, and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic,

DRY GOODS,

SUCH as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings
Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Lawnes,
Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linen &c, &c.

READY

Made Clothing in Great Variety,
Mens & Boys Coats, Pants, vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys, and Children's Wear

NOTIONS,

Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress
Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS, SYRUPS, RICE,

SPICES, &C., &C.

CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands,
Drugs, Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs,

HARDWARE, IRON, NAILS,

SPIKES, &C., &C.

WE KEEP

on
Hand a Well Selected Stock of
all Kinds, and Consider
it no Trouble to Show
Goods, Call and See
Before Purchasing Elsewhere,
no

GOODS MISREPRESENTED TO EFFECT SALES,
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

WE BUY

all Kinds of Produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our Goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.

Sept. 9, 1864.—tf J. M. B. & SON.

Estray Heifer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber living in Hopewell Township, on or about the 7th of September, a white and red spotted heifer, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay damages, and take her away. PIAS LITTLE.

Sept. 9, 1864.—3t.

HEADQUARTERS OF PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENN'A.
CHAMBERSBURG, August 22d, 1864.

The Provost Marshal General directs notice to be given that inquiries on all ordinary subjects connected with the enrolment, draft, exemptions, liability to draft, credits, and accounts of men furnished, should be addressed to the Provost-Marshal of the District to which the business appertains.

In case the latter officer cannot give the information sought, he will apply to the Provost Marshal General of the Division or State. Answers may thus be secured more promptly than by addressing the Provost Marshal General at Washington, where more important business often prevents prompt answers to inquiries upon business of minor consequence. GEO. EYSTER,

Aug. 26, 64-3t. Capt. & Pro. Mar., 16th Dist., Pa.

ESTRAY.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in St. Clair township, about the first of June, one stray HEIFER with white back and blue sides. No other marks. Supposed to be about three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JOSEPH FERGUSON.

Aug. 12-3t*

THE BEDFORD HOUSE,

AT HOPEWELL,

BY HARRY DROLLINGER,

EVERY attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.

Hopewell, July 29, 1864 tf.

Baughman, Gump & Co.,

BLOODY RUN BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,

Dealers in all kinds of Hardware, Iron, Nails, Stoves, Tinware, Wooden Ware, Window Glass, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Bacon, &c., &c. Persons building will find it to their interest to give us a call, as we keep a general assortment of building furnishing.

We will pay the highest price in Cash or trade for
Clover, Timothy and Flax Seed.
Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn.
Beans, Dried Apples and Peaches.
Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers Wool and Rags.
Old Copper and Brass.
GIVE US A CALL! GIVE US A CALL!!

Bloody Run, Aug. 12, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Isaac M. Imler, late of Union Township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber residing in Blair County, Pa. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against it will make the same known without delay.

JOSIAH IMLER.

Aug. 24, 1864-6t. *Administrator.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1864.

An Apprentice, (a boy about sixteen years old, intelligent and industrious) to learn the art of printing will be received at this office. Immediate application should be made. tf.

The Inquirer is a better medium than any other paper, for communicating with the people of Bedford county. It has a circulation of over twelve hundred and steadily increasing. Advertisements in this paper, reach a thousand readers more, than they would, published in any other paper that circulates in this county. tf.

Camp-Meeting.—There will be a camp-meeting held near Pleasantville on the land of Mr. Samuel Barefoot commencing Sept. the 9th.

N. B. No huckstering will be allowed.

H. B. Summers P. C.

Dedication.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Hopewell Bedford Co. Pa. just completed will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God on Sabbath morning the 11th of Sept. The dedicating services will be conducted by the Rev. J. McKendric Reily D. D. Rev. J. C. Pershing D. D and Rev. G. D. Chenoweth, P. E. of the district, a number of other ministers are expected to be present. The Public are invited to attend, services at 11 A. M. & P. M. and 7½ P. M.

Arrangments will be made to run a train of cars from Huntingdon and Bloody Run.

C. W. Ashcom,
Jno. Major,
R. Langdon,
Committee.

Aug. 26, 1864.

Uniformity of Text Books.—J. W. Dickerson, Bedford Boro. Jno. Brown, Bedford Twp. Geo. Gardill, Juniata; Shannon Hardman, Londonderry and Harrison; Rev. B. F. Hunt. Napier; Adam Ickes, St. Clair; Micheal Wertz, Union; Saml. Ferry, S. Woodberry; Wm. Pearson, M. Woodberry; Jno Major, Broad Top; Jno. B. Fluck, Hopewell; Miss Theresa Lysinger, East Providence; Asa Williams, West Providence; Jacob B. Williams, Bloody Run; B. E. Harcleroad, Snake Spring; Henry Snider, Monroe; Charles Faxton, Liberty; Wm. Mason, Cumb. Valley; J. W. Hughes, Colerain; and Miss Eliza G. Smith, Schellsburg, were appointed by the last Co. Institute, a Committee to devise means of securing uniformity of text books throughout the County, and they are requested to meet at the Union School House in Bedford, on Saturday Sept 17th ult. for that purpose. This matter is an important one and it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

Union Mass Meetings.

The Union men of the different Boroughs and Townships of Bedford County who desire to maintain the integrity of the nation through the triumph of the Union ticket at the coming election will unite in holding meetings at the following designated points where they will be addressed by prominent speakers.

Barley's School House, Bedford Twp. Tuesday Sept. 20th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Charlesville Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 1 o'clock P. M.

Rainsburg Colerain Twp. Wednesday Sept. 21st at 7 o'clock P. M.

Elbinsville Southampton Twp. Thursday Sept. 22nd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Clearville Monroe Twp. Friday Sept 23rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bloody Run Borough Friday Sept. 23rd at 7 o'clock P. M.

John Nycum's East Providence Twp. Saturday Sept. 24th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Centreville Cumb. Valley Twp, Monday Sept. 26th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hunt's School House Cumb. Valley Twp Monday Sept. 26th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Bridgeport Londonderry Twp. Tuesday Sept. 27th at 1 o'clock P. M.

John Metzgar's Juniata Twp. Wednesday Sept. 28th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Schellsburg Borough Wednesday Sept. 28th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Pleasantville St Clair Twp. Thursday Sept. 29th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Texas Union Twp. Thursday Sept 29th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Shaffer's School House Union Twp. Friday Sept. 30th at 1 o'clock P. M.

St. Clairsville St. Clair Twp Friday Sept. 30th at 7 o'clock P. M.

New Enterprise South Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 1 o'clock P. M.

Woodberry Middle Woodberry Twp. Monday Oct. 3rd at 7 o'clock P. M.

Saxton Liberty Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 1 o'clock P. M.

Hopewell Broad Top Twp. Tuesday Oct. 4th at 7 o'clock P. M.

Ritchey's School House Snakes Spring Twp Friday Oct. 7th at 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the County Committe.

G. W. RUPP,
Chairman.

JUDGE KIMMELL IN SOMERSET.
"Democratic Mass Meeting"

Under this ostentatious and imposing title, a Copperhead meeting was convened at the Court House, on Monday evening of court. It was numerously attended; the court room was well filled, and we suppose that most of the serpents belonged to the Somerset county den were present. This *single room full* of men is dignified with the title of a *"Democratic Mass Meeting."* At a moderate computation from a fourth to a third of the *Mass* were loyal, union men.

After the meeting was called to order, several speeches were made.—All of which were of the Vallandigham and Wood type of loyalty—breathing out the most malignant denunciations of *their own* Government, but not *one word* of condemnation of that of the "Southern confederacy."

We believe the speech of the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, the copperhead candidate for President Judge of this Judicial district, is considered the the masterpiece of the evening. We have not space to spare to give even a synopsis of the Hon. gentleman's remarks. Suffice it to say, that there was nothing new in it, only in so far as it came from him, who has heretofore been considered a conservative war democrat: but there is no mistaking his political status for for the future, he donned the whole copperhead insignia on that evening, and proved himself capable of filling a high station in the *secret society of O. A. K. in the west, or of the McClellan minute Men in the East.* We would suggest to the *Supreme Commander*, Vallandigham, that he give him an office, if he has not already done so, worthy of his talents. Speaking of the *Supreme Commander* of the Northern traitors, reminds us of an incident that occurred during the delivery of the Hon. gentleman's speech: A young man whose home is in the vicinity of Vallandigham's residence, but who was at the meeting on the evening in question, said to us. "Traitor as Vallandigham is, neither he, nor any of his supporters would dare make such a speech as that (referring to the Hon. F. M. K. who was speaking) in Ohio—the *people* (mark! not the President!) would not suffer it." In the course of his remarks the speaker: "He believed it was just and proper the soldiers should vote, if a fair poll could be had, but this would not be permitted, as every soldier would be *compelled* to vote as his offices should dictate." Mark this soldiers and vote for the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, who says you are no longer freemen, but the mere tools, the serfs, the slaves of your officers that you dare not even vote as your own judgement dictates, but *only* as your officers shall *permit* you.

But it is remarkable that further on in his speech, he undoes the whole of this, and says in substance, that if McClellan obtain the nomination at the Chicago Convention, he will receive nine-tenths of the soldier's vote, and that no power on earth can prevent it.

We fancy we see "Little Mac" trotted out in the face of our armies by such peace men as Fernando and Ben. Wood, Reed, Huges, Richmond, Seymour, Voorhees, Long, Harris, Coffroth and the Hon. F. M. Kimmell, soliciting their suffrage with the *Supreme Commander*, Vallandigham, acting as master of ceremonies. Oh! but this would be a rich sight! How could the soldiers resist the appeals of solicitors of such undoubted loyalty and patriotism!

Very reluctantly we must leave his Hon. with one more observation. Of course every thing that the President has done or will do was denounced as unconstitutional the learned gentleman;—but the Emancipation Proclamation was the evil of evils, for God had created the negro purposely and expressly to be the slave of the Anglo-Saxon race: and therefore, endowed him with but just sufficient mental qualifications to understand his exalted master's requirement and to fulfill them, but nothing more than this.

And should this noble race be visited at any time with qualms of conscience as to the right of one man owning another because he is black; to buy and sell him as a horse or an ox; to separate husband and wife, parent and child; to whip, flay, hang or burn him to death: or to commit adultery and fornication with this degraded black man's wife and daughter, and at the proper age subject his *own offspring* by this illicit intercourse, to the same punishment and degradation by the arbitrary power of his uncontrolled will; we say if his conscience should chide him for this, and he should be induced by its calls in behalf of humanity to manumit his slaves:—according to the Hon. gentleman, he will be guilty of thwarting the designs of a holy and merciful Providence, and by His righteous decree shall be made His instrument in exterminating the race he intended to serve. And therefore, he, the Hon. gentleman, is opposed to a continuance of the war, because Lincoln has diverted it from its original channel to the sole purpose of freeing the negro, which, as he has shown, is not only unconstitutional, but opposed to the decrees of Heaven. * * *

Incongruous as it may appear in a gentlman of such high literary attainments and legal acumen, he soon after declares that, the greatest evil to be dreaded from the emancipation of the blacks—a race, which the gentleman had a few minutes previous assured us, was doomed by a merciful God, to extermination by the whites if they set them free—was the amalgamation of the white and black races. And asks if you the audience) would be willing to elevate them to an equality with the white man? it will be remembered, that in the first part of his argument on this subject, the Hon. gentleman asserted that God had endowed the black man with no higher mental qualifications than were sufficient to understand his master's commands and to obey him. Yet we are gravely asked by this consistent logician, if we are willing to do what God—according to his own showing—has doubly decreed impossible. For how could we make him our equal, if ever so desirous to do so, if God has denied him the necessary qualifications of becoming so, and doomed him to final extirpation if we try to make him so?

* * * * * * *

Judge Kimmell! of all men we know, *you*, should have been the last to agitate the nigger question for you are the only man of Somerset county, that we know of that ever *fought for a runaway slave!!*

The only reasonable excuse that can be made for, is that you are the chosen candidate of a vile, corrupt and disloyal political party, whose members, if not actually, are morally traitors to their country; and having thus committed yourself, you are compelled to descend to dishonorable, mean, dirty, disreputable acts in hope of success. Mark! one who admires you as a man, tells you, you will fail. In conclusion we have one request to make. That you deliver the self-same speech wherever you address an audience, and the oftener you do so the better; for to our certain knowledge you have made more converts to the "true faith" than we can expect from the efforts of any one man in the Loyal Patriotic Union party.—*Somerset Whig*

For the Bedford Inquirer.

"Bully for Monroe."

Mr. Editor:—I read occasionally in the *Gazette* and as I was looking it over a few days ago, I noticed a communication of seven sentences, under the caption of "Bully for Monroe," in which a correspondent tells some nine falsehood in trying to ridicule the good citizens of Clearville.

He says "during the late confederate invasion the news was afloat that a squad of 'Rebs' were encamped a few miles east of Clearville." That was alarming news to be "afloat;" but it appears the news did not get to float much till it got to Clearville, and then "in a short time a number of those claiming to be war men to the knife were collected together." No doubt the good people of that village were greatly alarmed, when such a report as our correspondent speaks of came to them "afloat," or afoot. As the Rebs were making such an orderly approach, perhaps the citizens were fearful lest they might be going to invest the place by siege, or storm it and put the garrison to the sword. And he tells us in another sentence, that "all the old guns, pistols and knives were in requisition, and they were waiting for marching orders." That is strange! The word "*they*" refers to the antecedents, "guns, pistols and knives," and so according to the language of our correspondent, we come to the astounding conclusion "that the excitement was so great as to infuse itself into all the "old guns, pistols and knives" to be found about the place: make them act like reasoning creatures, bring themselves into requisition" and wait, as one man, for "marching orders!" I have heard of curious things before now; I have heard to give a little spanish fly to a Jack-Ass will cause him to get so excited as to work "like a horse" for twenty-four hours; but I never heard such a cock and bull story as our correspondent would have us believe. Then he goes on to say that the orders to march were given, and the Clearville squad was led by one of the war horses of the village (a divine at that) and they proceeded in the direction of Hancock in search of the Rebs," and he tells us that in Bucks Valley, our squad fell in with, and were captured by a party of Union soldiers, and were taken to Wardordsburg and paroled, after trying to escape by taking to the woods, and leaving some of their horses and guns in the road. Now the great squad spoken of consisted of *two men*, one the unpretending christian minister whom our correspondent tries to ridicule, and they were sent "on a scout" as far as Bucks Valley, some fifteen miles from Clearville, in order to get such information as could be obtained respecting the "Rebs" said to be in that direction; and when those two gentlemen got to Bucks Valley, they found a squad of Union troops, and citizens of the Valley, were treated well, got all the information to be had, and then returned, without leaving any "horses or guns in the road," or being "paroled," or seeing or hearing anything of Wardordsburg.—

So much for our correspondent. A neighbor of mine thinks he is acquainted with the aforesaid correspondent; and says, if he is not mistaken, the poor creature was born on the north fork of Augur creek, near the commencement of the present century; that he was not born altogether in the natural way, but just came "so so," like a toad stool you know; and that being of an ambitious and roving disposition, he got on to the "stage of action" to roam around in quest of knowledge in order to qualify himself for the responsible profession of a "water doctor;" but unfortunately, all the other passengers, being good *Union men*, and getting offended at some of his remarks, threw him off into little Brush creek, near Mr. Stucky's saw-mill, as the "stage" was crossing that stream, when the "wild man of the woods," who happened to be fishing at the time in the dam, hearing his frantic cries for assistance ran to him and drew him out "more dead than alive," since which he has such an aversion to water as to cause him to relinquish the idea of being a "water doctor," and so he goes into the next best thing and writes for the Bedford *Gazette*. And further deponent saith not.

PROF.

Notice to Tresspassers.

The Subscribers of St. Clair and Union townships, forewarn all persons from tresdassing on their farm or premises for the purpose of hunting, fishing, gathering greens, berries, or passing through the enclosures.

Jacob Akes, David Gochenour
Sarah Gochenour, Samuel Shafer,
Michael Shafer, Martin Imler
John Fickes, Moses H. Gochenour,
Isaac Russel.

Sept. 2, 1864.—3t.*

Legislative Conference met in Bedford in pursuance of adjournment on Wednesday evening September 7th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

E. K. Haines, Conferee from Somerset county, in the chair: he being the only Conferee present from said county.

Fulton county was represented by Jacob Bronherd, and Bedford county, Geo. W. Williams, John A. Gump and Geo. W. Householder.

On motion it was resolved that E. K. Haines and Jacob Bronherd be empowered to each cast three votes for the candidates of their choice, in their respective counties.

On motion it was resolved to proceed to nominations, whereupon E. K. Haines, nominated Gen. Mosses A. Ross, of Somerset county; Geo. W. Williams, nominated Lieut. David B. Armstrong, of Bedford county; Jacob Bronherd, nominated James Pott, Esq., of Fulton county.

On motion of Geo. W. Williams, Gen. Mosses A. Ross, was declared one of the Candidates, as the choice of the Conference by acclamation; and after which the Conference proceeded to ballot for the next Candidate. Whereupon Lieut. David B. Armstrong, received six votes; and James Pott, Esq., received three votes.

On motion of Jacob Bronherd, the nomination of Gen. Mosses A. Ross, of Somerset county; and Lieut. David B. Armstrong, of Bedford county; were unanimously declared the choice of the Conference.

On motion the Conference adjourned *sine die.*

Geo. W. Householder, Secretary. E. K. Haines, Chairman.

Southern Pennsylvania Railroad.—The following is from the Philadelphia *Press:*

Two railroad bills of especial significance, passed last spring by the Legislature, and held unsigned by the Governor, have recently become laws under a provision of the Constitution of the State. One of these bills repeals the authority originally granted to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, east of Connellsville, and limits their jurisdiction to the ground between Connellsville and Pittsburg.—The other bill incorporates a new company, with authority to build a road east from Connellsville to connect with other roads leading to the Susquehanna and Chesapeake. These bills, it is said, will lead to litigation, inasmuch, as it is alleged, the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company will carry the matter into the courts. But though legal issues may be invoked, the policy adopted by the State of Pennsylvania, in its legislation of last session, will, no doubt, be triumphant in the end, because its design and aim are to develope the southwestern counties of the State, a region abounding in minerals which have been shut out from the great markets, by reason of the non-completion of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. There is immediate and pressing need for a direct line of rail communication through the Southern counties of Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna river, a desideratum which the new company incorporated last session will supply, since the tail of the Pittsburg and Connellsville is now cut of at Connellsville, leaving it a serpent without rattles and without fangs. A southern Pennsylvania railroad across the Allegheny mountain, *controlled within the State*, would enhance, develope, and make available the rich coal basins in the southwestern counties, whose better market is at the seaboard, and whose best route takes Harrisburg in its way.

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of *Pulmonary and Bronchial affections.* Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of disease, recourse should at once be had to "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" or Lozenges, let the Cold, Cough or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Soldiers should have them, as they can be carried in the pocket and taken as occasion requires.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., in Schellsburville, by the Rev. N. E Gold, Mr. George Sowers, to Miss. Mandilla Fickes both of Union township.

DIED.

At noon, on Wednesday, Aug. 31st, 1864, at the residence of Dr. Charles Lyon, near Williamsport Pa., Rachael, wife of Jas. H. Montgomery, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and daughter of the late Judge Joseph B. Anthony, deceased, in the 42nd year of her age.—*West Branch Bulletin.*

August 23rd, Mr. Curtis Cowan, aged 1 year, 11 months, and 9 days.

August 28th, Richard Wright, aged 3 years and 2 months.

August 29th, Mayberry Lewis, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 11 days.

August 22nd, Ann Martha Corle, aged 4 years, 6 months, and 20 days.

Aug. 27th, John William Corle, aged 2 years, 4 months and 12 days.

New Advertisements.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificate of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deduction for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a National Saving Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any saving bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate of 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and 5 before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stock was over ten per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on a loan in the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts *the bonds and Treasury notes* from taxation, and the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

The Secretary of the Treasury is now ready to receive subscriptions for the Loan, and the Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information and afford every facility to subscribers.

Aug. 12, 1864-3m.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any state or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in United States notes of National Banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption **Five Per Cent. Interest will be Paid in Coin,** on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually. The interest is payable on the first days March and September in each year.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the Books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to order, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.. As these Bonds are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

OVER EIGHT PER CENT. INTEREST

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent and temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith and ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principle and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $60 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

It may be useful to state in this connection that the total Funded debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,975,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued from the United States Treasury until March 26, but, in the first three weeks of April the subscriptions averaged more than **Ten Millions a Week.**

Subscriptions will be received by

All National banks

which are depositaries of Public money, and all

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depository Banks,) will furnish further information on application and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

May 13, 1864-4m.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

Harrisburg, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparing with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers, in cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds. I have found them serving in time of need most effectually.

To C. A Bannvart—*Dear Sir:* In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozenges that I have ever used, in removing speedily that hoarseness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses. Yours, &c.,

JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

To C. A. Bannvart—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with soar throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,

G. G. RAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

☞ I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches. W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,

To whom all orders should be addressed.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

April 29th 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES!

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia where he has purchased a large and select stock of

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,
Photograph Albums,

of all styles holding from 12 to 200 pictures, of prices varying from 5 cents to $20.00, suitable for the pocket or the parlor.

Photograph, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., &c., taken as low as 2 cents.

Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the Album sizes or life size, on the most reasonable terms and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery, opposite the Washington Hotel, Bedford, June 10, 1864. T. R. GETTYS.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD & COAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, August 30th, 1864.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held at the Office of the Company in Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 13th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering a joint agreement which has been entered into between the Directors of the Bedford Railroad Company, and the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, for the consolidation of said Companies, and the merging of the corporate rights, powers and privileges of the Bedford Railroad Company, into the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company; at which meeting a vote by ballot in person or by proxy, will be taken for the adoption or rejection of said agreement, according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, of May 16, 1861, in relation to the consolidation of Railroads.

I. P. ARETSEN,
Sept. 2, 6 2t. *Sec.*

Auditor's Notice.—The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the moneys remaining in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Keefe, deceased, to and amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment, TUESDAY, THE 23d DAY OF AUGUST, inst., at his office in the Borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested are requested to attend, as this will be the last notice to persons having claims upon the fund.

JOHN P. REED,
Aug. 12, 6-4t. Auditor.

$2 REWARD!

Was lost in the village of Bloody Run on 22nd inst., a SMALL SINGLE CASED GOLD WATCH.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may find, and return the watch to

Saxton, Pa. Aug. 29, 1864.
Sept. 2, 1864-3t. DAVID PUDERBAUGH.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

Containing a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cts per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864-tf.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Prespiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

Thomas B. Florence.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,

John B. Wickersham.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, Julius Lee.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours, Jacob Broom,
1707 Spruce St.

Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles. Very respectfully yours,

W. D. Seigfried,
No. 254 Shackamaxon St.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. Winter, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson;—Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours with respect, J. S. Herman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the **Wrapper** of each bottle.

PRICE.

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Doz. for $5.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory.

No. 631 ARCH STREET,

JONES & EVANS.

Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

N. B. We have discontinued the manufacture of the small or 75 cent. size, the Dollar Bottle, on account of its size being much the cheaper to the consumer. See that "Price One Dollar," is on the wrapper of each bottle.

NEW GOODS

AT

OAK HALL!

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

J. B. WILLIAMS & BROTHER,

Announce to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.

Ladies' Dress Goods.

Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Morambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.

NOTIONS, NOTIONS!

Gloves, Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,

both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOS, BALMORALS AND GAITERS,

For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, RUCHES,
SHAKERS &C.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPERS.

Carpets,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS.

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c., &c.

PROVISIONS.

FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS
AND
SIDES.

QUEENSWARE.

GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,

WOODEN-WARE.

BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &.

TOBACCO.

A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &C.

A general assortment of the most reliable Pat. Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.

THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of Dr. Mann, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles.

☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circumstances of all.

No Trouble to Show Goods!

TERMS—Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months, without interest.

Bloody Run, June 17, 1864.tf

CHEAP CORNER!

FARQUHAR'S

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED!

We are now receiving at "*Cheap Corner,*" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

TO THE LADIES.

Call and examine our stock of

CALICOES, BALMORALS
DELAINS, HOOP-SKIRTS,
ALAPACAS, RIBBONS,
SHAWLS, CUFFS & COLLARS,
HATS, HEAD NETS,
VAILS, COMBS,
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS.

GENTLEMEN,

Come and see our assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
JEANS, PANTS,
SATINETTS, VESTS,
CASSIMERES, BOOTS
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SUSPENDERS,
MUSLINS, SHIRTS,
DRILLS, NE'K TIES

GROCERIES!

COFFEE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
SPICES,
ALL KINDS

Tobacco and Segars.

☞

News and Other Items.

THE CHINESE are dexterous menders of broken iron vessels. Their method is described by Dr. Lockhart. The surface of the broken vessel is first scraped clean. A portion of cast iron is then melted in a crucible no larger than a thimble, in a furnace as large as the lower half of a common tumbler. The iron when melted is dropped on a piece of felt covered with charcoal ashes. It is pressed inside the vessel against the hole to be filled up, and as it exudes on the other side it is struck and pressed with a small roll of felt covered with ashes. The new and old iron adhere, and the superfluous metal being removed, the vessel is as good as new.

A SINGULAR SIGHT.—A curious scene was presented for some hours recently along the banks of Park River, in the Park, from Mulberry street bridge down to Daniel's dam. The Hartford *Times* says: Owing to some cause not fully explained, the fish arose in swarms to the surface of the river, thrusting their heads out, and gasping, as if for air; and crowds of people, old women with poles having baskets attached, men, girls and boys, all armed with scop nets, poles with bags at the end, or some contrivance for catching them, were busy landing the fish. Large pickerel, suckers, eels, &c., were secured by the bushel;—a god-send to poor folks in these times of high, prices, if the fish prove wholesome. What caused this phenomenon? The unusually thick muddy water after these rains?—or some poisonous substance washed into the stream from the factories and breweries above?

GOV. JOHNSON, of Tennesee, having obtained the requisite authority, is raising twenty thousand men for the purpose of clearing Tennessee of predatory rebel bands and guerillas. They are to be mustered in the service of the State and the United States for a year, unless sooner discharged, and will receive the same pay, rations clothing, &c., that is paid to troops the regular service.

THE followers of Joe Smith have got a strong foothold in the city of London, which they make a sort of European headquarters. They have lately been holding a series of meetings there under the auspices of the missionaries, Brigham Young, Jr., and Orson Pratt. Young Brigham went out the past spring, and the London Mormons have chosen him as European president, and his father as president of the church of the latter day saints all over the world.

THE MOSQUITO INVASION.—This is the topic of universal comment. Nothing like it has been known in the experience of the "oldest inhabitant." Like Early's guerillas in Pennsylvania, these stinging pests penetrate everywhere, laying tribute on all within their reach, and refusing even then to abandon the field. During the last two nights all sorts of expecients have been resorted to in order to rid houses and sleeping apartments of the invaders; people who have never smoked before have given themselves with heroic resignation to the fumigation of their rooms; camphor has been freely used in washing every exposed part of the person; while hundreds of kindhearted, peaceful housekeepers have suddenly become pitiless belligerents, waging a war of extermination on the whole mosquito family. Last evening several stores were closed before seven o'clock, owing to this extraordinary "raid." This morning the country people came to market with their heads bound up, and flirting twigs of leaves to drive off the annoying insects, while their horses were covered with asparagus branches as a protection from the same enemy. The salutation, as friend meets friend, is no longer "A pleasant day this;" or, "Glad to see you, old fellow!" but "Did you ever see any thing equal to these mosquitos? Blaste'm!" Slaps right and left, giving an angry vehemence to every syllable of the greeting.—*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser, Aug.* 27,

THE JUDGES of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire, to whom the question was referred, have affirmed the constitutionality of the bill allowing soldiers to vote.

DEATH OF MISS SOUTHEY.—The last unmarried daughter of Southey, the poet, has lately died at Lairthwaite Cottage, in Keswick, in the English Lake district. The deceased, Miss Katherine Southey, was in her fifty-fourth year, and has been ill for a long time. She has received for many years from the British Government a civil pension of £100, which, by her death, reverts to the crown. She was burried in Crosthwaite churchyard, near her father and mother.

COFFEE AS THE FRENCH PREPARE IT.—In Paris the coffee is nectar compared with the beverage we in common call coffee. I was desirous to know how it was prepared, and soon learned. The French use three kinds of coffee, Mocha, Java, and Rio, mixed in equal parts. The coffee before roasting is winowed to cleanse it of dust, &c.; it is then culled or picked over; every black or defective kernel is picked out, as well as small stones, seeds, and rat droppings, which are abundant in most coffee. It is then put into tubs of clean water and well washed, then spread to dry; when dry it is ready for roasting.

The coffee required is roasted daily at large estab. lishments; while warm, it is ground and put up in glazed papers of a conical shape, holding from two ounces to half a pound, and sealed up. Gentlemen, as they leave their places of business for home and dinner, when convenient call and take the needed supply. The coffee is put into a pot or digester in cold water, and then set over a lamp expressly for the purpose, and heated, not boiled, but steeped from this digestor no steam or fumes arise; when ready you have your cup of coffee. It is coffee, and a beverage delicious, health-giving not the bitter, acrid, filthy, nauseous drug we are in the habit of partaking and calling it coffee.

THE FREMONT DEMONSTRATION.—It is pretty generally understood that Freemont is to be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency and somebody else nominated in his place at Buffalo. His name does not prove to be the tower of strength it was expected to prove. He fails to rally to his support all the patriotism, all the virtue, all the public spirit of the country. Even the Germans do not come up to the work as it was supposed they would. On the whole, Fremont is a dead failure, and must be taken out of the way. Wilkes' *Spirit* discovered over a month ago that the movement was merely a tender on McClellan, and refused to be a party to it any longer. Its example has been very extensively followed.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE POLISH REBELLION seems to be completely quieted. Order reigns in Warsaw; but though there are theatres open, the public flock, of all, once a week to the station of the railway to St. Peters burgh. That fashionable promenade collects each time from four thousand to eight thousand persons. There is music there also, but of a peculiar kind—weeping, sobs, and groans. That promenade or that amusement, call it which you will, is named the adieux to the banished political criminals. The fashion has been but lately introduced by the agitators. Although the day fixed for the departure of the convicts is always kept secret, yet the whole of Warsaw hears of it in the night, and from four o'clock in the morning the station is filled by a compact mass. Only a dozen are sent off at a time, and yet thousands go to bid them farewell.

THE FRIENDS OF GUN-COTTON are pressing its advantages over gunpowder very actively. Its weight is only one-sixth of that of gunpowder. It produces no smoke; it does not foul, and does not hurt. With but one-fourth of the weight of a gunpowder charge, it gives equal initial velocity, and in shells one-third of the weight produces double the explosive force. Time, damp and moisture do not alter its qualities.

FROM THE PRESS OF
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.

I

Every Owner of Horses Should Possess a Copy of Mr. Mayhew's Invaluable Book.,

JUST PUBLISHED:

MAYHEW'S ILLUSTRATED

Horse Management,

Containing descriptive remarks upon the Anatomy, Medicine, Shoeing, Teeth, Food, Vices, Stalls; likewise a plain account of the Situation, Nature and Value of the various Points; together with comments on Grooms, Dealers, Breeders, Breakers and Trainers; also on Carriages and Harness. Embellished with more than 400 Engravings from original designs made expressly for this Work.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, M. R. V. S., Author of "The Illustrated Horse Doctor." One Vol. 8vo.

II.

A Companion to the Illustrated Horse Management.

NEW EDITION.

THE

ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR.

Being an accurate and detailed account, accompanied by more than 400 pictorial representations characteristic to the various diseases to which the Equine race are subjected; together with the latest mode of treatment, and all the requisite prescriptions written in plain English.—By Edward Mayhew, M. R. C. V. S., author of several Works on Veterinary Art.

[From the London Globe.]

Every gentleman who possesses or cares for horses would do well to keep this book in his house. Mr. Mayhew's treatment of the worst diseases to which horses are liable is very clearly laid down and the method of keeping horses well and to a prolonged old age, is that of nature, of common sense.

[From the Era.]

No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mahew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished.—His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practiced writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional localities, while, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humor as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that "The Illustrated Horse Doctor" is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an essential charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathizes with the noble animal which he describes . . . . We at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse doctor, yet the work of all others for the book shelves in every gentleman's sanctum. . . . We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation.

☞ Either of the above books will be sent by mail on receipt of $3.

III

MARK'S PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

The Peninsular Campaign in Virginia; or, Incidents and Scenes on the Battle-Fields and in Richmond. Illustrated with numerous engravings. By Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D., Chaplain of the 63rd Pennsylvania Regiment.—12mo. Price $1,50.

IV.

WICKERSHAM'S

SCHOOL ECONOMY.

A treatise on the preparation, organization, employments, governments and authorities of schools.

BY JAMES PYLE WICKERSHAM, A. M.

Principal Pennsylvania State Normal School at Millersville, Pr. 15mo. $1,25.

[From the Mass. Teacher.]

We heartily invite the readers of the *Teacher* to examine this excellent volume, believing that it will tend to hasten the time when teaching will be recognized as a profession, and the teacher be as fitted for his work as to command the respect of the wise and good.

[From the Com. School Journal.]

This is an excellent book and we welcome it as a valuable addition to the limited lists of works for teachers.—It was written by an earnest and experienced teacher—by one whose heart is in the great work of Education. It is full of useful hints, suggestions and directions, and no true teacher can read it without profit. We sincerely thank Prof. Wickersham for the preparation of this work. It will be good wherever it may be circulated.

V.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Annals of the army of the Cumberland, comprising Biographies, Descriptions of Departments, Accounts of Expeditions, Skirmishes and Battles; also its Police Record of Spies, Smugglers, and prominent Rebel Emissaries, together with Anecdotes, Incidents, Reminiscences, etc., and Official Reports of the Battle of Stone River. By an Officer. Illustrated with numerous Steel Portraits, Engravings and Maps. 8vo. $3.

The above works will be sent by mail on receipt of the published price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO,
PUBLISHERS, Philadelphia.

July 1, 1864-5t.

ALLEGHANY SEMINARY,
MALE AND FEMALE.

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Penna.

J. W. HUGHES, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence Thursday, August the 8th.

The pleasant location, the morality of the place and the low rate of boarding, render this Institution desirable for students.

Boarding, with furnished room, $2.00 per week.
Tuition in English branches, $4.25 per Quarter.
For further information address
J. W. HUGHES,
July 8, 1864-tf. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

Sick and Wounded Penna. Volunteers.

Information respecting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Hospitals of Philadelphia, may always be had by application to JOS. PARKER, chief of the Hospital Commission, at the rooms of the Young Mens Christian Association, No. 1004 Chestnut street.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry Twp, Bedford County, dec'd., will be sold at Public Out-cry, on the premises,

On SATURDAY, the 20th of AUGUST, 1864,

All the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain Farm, or Tract of Land, in said Township, late the Mansion Property of deceased, adjoining lands of Daniel Replogle, John Potter's heirs and others, CONTAINING EIGHTY-FIVE ACRES, more or less—about 65 or 70 acres cleared and under Fence—balance well Timbered, with a Good Two and a half Story DWELLING HOUSE with Basement Story. A large BANK BARN, and other out-buildings thereon erected. Also, there is a good APPLE ORCHARD, and plenty of fresh running Water upon the premises.

☞ Sale to commence at One o'clock, P. M. of said day. Terms made known on day of sale by

DAVID O. HOOVER,
MOSES H DETWILER.

New Enterprise, July 1, 1864-tf.

$10 A DAY! AGENTS WANTED.—TO SELL THE "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Evelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 lead Pencil, 1 Design for Undersleeves 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for marking Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars, and other information. Also one beautiful article of Jewelry. Liberal inducements to AGENTS. Send Stamp for Circular.

WEIR & CO.,
43 South Third Street, Phila.

June 17, 1863-3m.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE
FARMERS.

THE following kinds of

Threshing Machines,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

MACHINE SHOP OF
Peter H. Shires, Bedford, Pa.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING

Of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis. Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair streets.

THE LARGEST CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by business men.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, and over all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sen free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

july 3, 1863—zz.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, they have now open and ready for sale

A LARGE AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

Which they will sell

CHEAP FOR CASH,

OR APPROVED CREDIT,

of Six Months; interest added in **All Cases**, after an account is due and not closed by Note.

Buying For Cash!

THESE ARE THE BEST TERMS WE CAN OFFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1864.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief!!

PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS—A delicate and fragrant perfume distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

For sale at the Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW STORE. NEW GOODS!

MRS, SAMUEL H. TATE,

HAS opened out, at her residence, on Juna Ann Street, opposite the Mengel House, a full assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

from the well-known firm of Wood & Cary Chestnut St., Philadelphia, which will be renewed by Express, weekly. Her friends and the Public generally, are respectfully invited to give her a call and form their judgments.

Bedford, May 13, 1864-tf.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

April 29, 1864.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing. PETER H. SHIRES.

Bedford, Ma20,'64y.-1y *Agent.*

Subscribers to Bedford Inquirer.
LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS

PERSONS indebted to me for Subscription, Advertsing or Job-Work, will find it to their advantage to pay up, as I have determined to close up my accounts without a useless delay of two or three years. My bills are small and any one who desires to pay can do so without any great inconvenience. So pay up and save costs—as I will sue all indebted to me, for all sums, ten Fifty cents upwards. Prompt attention to this notice may save trouble

J. R. DURBORROW,

edford, May 27, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anothing in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.

apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rush about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koonts property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my posession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Ongrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANNON.

apr. 8, 1864.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

J. ALSIP & SON,
AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT
Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH,	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BROS.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Castner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprague prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

PRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOO

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

PATTERNS for Ladies and Childrens DRESSES—Stamping Patterns, Braiding and Embroidery.

Ladies and Childerns Dresses made to order on the most reasonable terms.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.

pr. 22, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
AT
THE BARGAIN STORE OF
G. R. & W. OSTER.

WE are now receiving a choice selection of Fancy & Staple Dry Goods, embracing all the new styles and shades of Prints from 16 cents up; Delains, Schallies, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mohair, Mozambiques, Black Silks, Victoria and Pacific Lawns, Cambric and Jackonet Muslins, Embroidered Collars and Sleeves in sets, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, of the best make and latest styles.

SHAWLS AND HEAD NETS—New fabrics and designs for spring and summer. Embossed Wool Table Covers, Ginghams, Checks, Table Diaper, Tickings, Shirting Stripes, Cottonades, Sheeting and Shirting Muslins of all the standard marks, from 18 cents up. White Ballardvale, Red, Grey and Striped Shirting Flannels.

CLOTHS, Cassimers, Satinetts and Jeans. Carpet and Floor Oil Cloths. Ready made Coats and Vests for men and boys, cut and made in the best and most fashionable manner. *Very Cheap.*

HOSERY, Gloves, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Shirt Collars and Fronts. Cotton Yarn and Carpet Chain. Hats of every quality, style and color, from 12½ cents up.

BOOTS AND SHOES!—The largest and best assortment of Ladies, Misses and Childrens fine Calf, Goat, French Leather, English Kid, Morocco and English Lasting, Balmorals, Gaiters, Boots, Shoes and Buskins, in town, with and without heels—made to order. Call and see them; they speak for themselves.

GROCERIES.—Choice Coffee, extra fine Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Teas. Prepared and Essence of Coffee. A choice assortment of Sugar and Syrup, Rice, Chocolate, Spices, &c., &c.

CHEWING TOBACCO and Cigars of the choicest brands Queensware, a full assortment.

HERRING and Mackerel by the barrel, half barrel or dozen; together with a great variety of other goods to which we call the attention of every body.

TERMS CASH, unless otherwise specified. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

Bedford, May 6, 1864.

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID STOCK OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLAS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF

LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBON,

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety,
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see heir new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April, 1864.

THE LOST FOUND.

EVERY THING IS NOW

LOST IN HIGH PRICES.

BUT if you wish to find them again, at OLD PRICES, call at

Mrs E. V. Mowry's,

who has just returned from Philadelphia, with the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION OF

MILLINERY GOODS

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell at old prices or cheaper. Her stock consists of a general assortment of FASHIONABLE SILK, STRAW, CACTUS,

LEGHORN AND CRAPE BONNETS,

INFANTS CAPS & HOODS, SHAKERS,

A LARGE ASSORTMEFT OF LADIES'

MISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE VERY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.

A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribbons, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dress caps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Nets, Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LADIES LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKER-CHIEFS, &C &C.

Do not purchase elsewhere until you call and examine the above stock of goods, as you will certainly find it to your own interest.

apr. '8 1864—d.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—HATS AND CAPS. All description s of LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

The undersigned having taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, is now ready to CRY SALES on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. It will be recollected that no one is legally entitled to act as a cryer of Sales, unless he procures a license.

Address, LEVI AGNEW,
apr. 8, 1864—tf. *Bedford, Pa.*

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER

march 18 1864—tf

HOSTETTERS'
CELEBRATED
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to healtff within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperiente, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nereous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decreptitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligen portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers every where.

HEMBOLD'
Genuine Preparations.

COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF BUCHU.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, which the by Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who will say they are not frequently followed by direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, incerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM OR MURCURY,

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It caus